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Letter dated 21 August 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 27 December (S/2001/1339).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached supplementary report from Romania, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 27 August 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Following my letter dated 20 August 2002,* through which I presented the new report of the Government of Romania containing answers to the specific questions of the Committee, please find enclosed the final version of the report (see enclosure).

The final version of the report includes last-moment updates, reflecting the newest changes which have occurred within the administrative and legal system.

(*Signed*) Marius **Dragolea**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The above-mentioned letter is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.

Enclosure

Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee

Further to the CTC letter of May, 28, 2002, the Government of Romania prepared a new report answering to the specific questions the Committee has set out in the document S/AC.40/2002/MS/OC.87.
The setting up and the strengthening of the legislation on combating international terrorism are a continuing process. Romania attaches a great importance to this process and is undertaking all the necessary measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

Sub-paragraph 1 (a):

From the report, it appears that the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance No. 159/2001 apply only to the individuals and entities specifically listed in the annex to the ordinance (as amended from time to time) and that there is no legislative provision that authorizes the freezing of the funds and other assets of classes of persons defined generically (for example, by reference to their behavior). Is that so?

If it is so, what are the legislative provisions and procedures that enable the economic and financial system of Romania to guard against operations carried out by persons or entities that are not listed but are involved, or suspected of being involved, in criminal activities, especially terrorist activities or activities in support of terrorism? If there are no such provisions or procedures, is it planned to put any in place?

[The provisions of the Chapter I of the Government Emergency Ordinance no.159/2001 apply only to the individuals and entities specifically listed in the annex to the above-mentioned Ordinance.
According to art.2, the annex is updated periodically]

[Other persons than those specifically listed, who have committed one of the terrorist offences provided in the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 141/ 2001 and Government Emergency Ordinance no.159/2001, can be prosecuted and sentenced according to the general provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and of the Criminal Code.
Regarding the freezing of the funds and other assets of these persons, this can be done according to the provisions of art 118 of the Criminal Code and art.439 of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the confiscation and art. 163-167 of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the seizure procedure].

Subparagraphs 1 (a) and (b):

Please provide a detailed outline of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 141/2001 and, in particular, please include in the outline an indication whether (and, if so, how) the Ordinance criminalise acts performed in Romania that are not inherently criminal in character (such as the raising of funds) but are connected with acts, or intended acts, outside Romania that are of a criminal or, more particularly, terrorist nature?

The Romanian Government issued the Emergency Ordinance no. 141/2001 published in Official Gazette of Romania no. 691/31.10.2001, which defined the terrorist acts and provide the sanctions for these acts.
According to the art.2 (2) and (3) of the above mentioned Emergency Ordinance, the identification of these persons (citizenship, date and place of birth for the physical persons) is required by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs upon the request of the Ministry of Finance. According to the art. 4 (3), the Ministry of Finance can request to the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Interior, Chamber of Commerce and trade or from Romanian Intelligence Service or Foreign Intelligence Service all the necessary information data.
The Government Emergency Ordinance no.141/2001 incriminates the terrorist acts as follows: according to the art.1 of this Ordinance, are considered terrorist acts:
-the offences stipulated in art.174-176 (homicide), 181, 182 (injuries to the physical integrity or health), 189 (illegal deprivation of liberty), 217, 218 (destruction), 279, 280 (offences related to the legal status of the fire guns and explosive materials) of the Criminal Code;
- the offences stipulated in art.106-109 of the Government Ordinance no.29/1997 on the Air Code, if the offences are committed in order to disturb the public order by intimidation, or by creating panic.
Art. 2-5 of this Ordinance provides for a number of acts also considered as terrorist and the art.6 stipulates the competence of judicial bodies to prosecute and judge the offenders.
Provisions regarding acts performed in Romania that are not considered as offences are included in art. 2 paragraphs 2 and 3, which also stipulates that the attempt is punished.
Provisions regarding the crime of raising funds for terrorist acts or intended acts are included in art 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 159/2001:
"The person's act to collect fund, directly or indirectly, being aware that these funds are used, all or part of them, to commit terrorism acts is an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment from 5 to 20 years and interdiction of some rights.
With the same punishment shall be sanctioned the person act's to obtain funds in order to finance the terrorism acts.
The attempt shall be punished.
The funds collected for committing terrorists acts shall be confiscated".

Sub-paragraphs 1(c) and (d):

Apart from the requirements of Government Emergency Ordinance No. 159/2001, what vigilance and reporting obligations apply to financial intermediaries (including those outside the main financial sector, such lawyers) with a view, in particular, to the

prevention of economic, and financial transactions with terrorist or other criminal aims (as distinct from identifying the proceeds of illicit activity)? What are the penalties for breaching those obligations and have any penalties already been handed down?
What preventive controls and surveillance measures exist to ensure that funds indented for the financing of terrorism are not transferred through charitable, religious or cultural organizations?
Please outline the legislation and practical measures available to regulate alternative money transfer agencies and other arrangements for the transfer of funds such as the system known as hawala.
The CTC would welcome a report on the progress of the process of ratification and translation into domestic law of the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime.

The Romanian National Bank is, according to the law, the only regulatory organism, which monitors the commercial banks. It is also part of the Interministerial Council for enforcing the Resolution 1333/2001 of UNSC, and it constantly provides reports related to the measures taken on this matter. At the same time, it monitors all the money transfers, which do not comply with the stated time and purpose. The matter is transferred to the Ministry of Finance in order to be examined.
If, following the examinations, the Ministry of Finance considers that the regulations are breached, the punishments stipulated in the Government Emergency Ordinance 18/1994, (contravention penalties up to 100% of the total amount subject to transfer) regarding the financial discipline of the economic agents are applied, and the information is taken over by the Ministry of Interior, the Prosecutor's Office, the Romanian Intelligence Service, The External Intelligence Service, the National Council of Preventing and Suppressing the Money Laundering . This information are taking over by the agencies above mentioned in order to check if the offence has a penal or a contraventional character.

According to the art. 8 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance 159/2001 the National Bank of Romania, the National Securities Commission and the Insurance Oversight Commission issued, within 10 days from the entering into force, the regulations regarding the necessary documentation on financial -banking operations submitted to approval. Pursuant to this provision, the National Bank of Romania issued the Norms no. 5/2001, that stipulates all operations under previous approval, carried out by the persons provided by the art.5 of the Emergency Ordinance.
According to the Law 21/1999 on the prevention and punishment the money laundering, the National Bank of Romania co-operates with the National Office for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering as a specialized body with legal personality, subordinated to the Government. In order to ensure the carrying out of the banking activities, in compliance with the legal requirements, including with the legislation regarding the Anti Money Laundering , the National Bank of Romania issued the Norms no 3/2002 published in the Official Gazette of Romania no. 154/2.03.2002 regarding know-your-customer standards. According to these norms, the National Bank of Romania shall set up efficient "know-your customer" policies and procedures, further called know-your customer programs, to promote high ethical and

professional standards in order to prevent the Romanian Banking System from being used in an illegal or criminal activity performed by its customers. The regulations include general and special requirements regarding the customer identification as defined by the above-mentioned norms.
There has not been detected such alternative money transfer agencies and no arrangements for the transfer of funds (hawala type) on the Romanian territory; no specific legislation regarding this mean of funds transfer.
Apart from the requirements of Government Emergency Ordinance no 159/2001, vigilance and reporting obligations applicable to financial intermediaries are not provided, excepting the obligation to report operations suspected to be money-laundering operations.

Sub-paragraph 2 (a):

As mentioned above, the CTC would be grateful for an outline of the scope of Government Emergency Ordinance No. 141/2001 in relation to activities having some links (particularly as regards actual acts of terrorism) with another country. The CTC would also be grateful for an indication of Romania's long -term legislative and of funds through front organizational plans for dealing with these matters.

Please outline the measures, both legislative and practical, preventing entities and individuals from recruiting, collecting funds or soliciting other forms of support for terrorist activities to be carried out inside or outside Romania, including in particular:

The caring out, within or from Romania, of recruiting, collecting of funds and soliciting of other forms of support from other countries; and

Deceptive activities such as recruitment based on a representation to the recruit that the purpose of the recruitment is one (e.g. teaching) different from the true purpose and collection of funds through front organizations.

What measures does Romania have in place to prevent terrorists obtaining weapons within or outside its territory, in particular small arms or light weapons? What is the legislation concerning the acquisition and possession, and import and export, of such weapons?
According with the provisions of the Law 14/1992 concerning the organization and functioning of the Romanian Intelligence Service and with the Law 51/1991, the Romanian Intelligence Service develops with the approval of the NSDC (The National Supreme Defense Council), cooperation activities with similar services from other countries. One of the main fields of cooperation is the prevention and counter of terrorist acts as well as the initiation and supporting of such activities.
With respect to the long term organizational and legislative plans the decisions of NSDC have implications on all the institutional demarches - made by National Intelligence Service and the others national institutions aimed at countering terrorism. Thus, the institutions will conclude special interdepartmental programs on prevention and combating terrorism as follows:
Information activities developed by the securities services;
protection activities and others special ways of discouraging the terrorists actions;

activities against recruiting terrorist network;
activities for instruction and professional training of specialist on different fields of activities represented in the national system for preventing and counter terrorism;
activities for optimization the legislative background in the field;
anti-terrorism intervention;
the organization and functioning of a link bodies and operative coordination anti- terrorism.
At the same time, each institution belonging of National System for Preventing and Combating Terrorism will issue a Special Departmental Program, in accordance with its legal competencies.

Regarding the legislative measures preventing entities and individuals from collecting funds or soliciting other form of support from other countries for terrorists activities, art 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no 159/2001 does not make any distinction based on the country origin of funds or other form of support.
So, carrying out, within or from Romania, of collecting funds or soliciting of other form of support from other countries is punished according to art 15 of the Emergency Ordinance mentioned above.
As regard the recruiting, art 3 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 141 /2001 punishes with imprisonment from 3 to 15 years the agreement in order to commit terrorists acts. This article can be understood as criminalizing the recruitment, since the recruitment represents a form of agreement and instigation.
The instigation to commit offences, generally speaking, is a crime stated in art. 25, 27 and 29 of the Criminal Code.
The deceptive recruitment activities are not specifically incriminated.
In order to prevent terrorists obtaining arms, the Romanian Government has taken a number of practical measures covering several approaches of the matter.
National inter agency cooperation
The National Intelligence Services as part of the Inter-ministry Council[1] for the control of exports and imports of strategic exports has to provide, according to the specific Law (Government Ordinance no. 158/1999), the necessary information in order to adopt the most appropriate solutions for preventing the diversion of arms.
The Ministry of Interior by means of its specially created body (Division for Economic Strategic Investigations) and the General Customs Directorate has to enforce the specific Law on arms exports. Any failure to comply with the terms approved by a license has to be acknowledged to the Romanian authority (the National Agency for the Control of Strategic Exports and of Prohibition of Chemical Weapons –NACSEPCW) in order to be incriminated.

[1] The Inter-ministerial Council has been created on the basis of the Government ordinance no. 158/1999 (art 23) The Inter-ministerial Council consists of representatives at least at director level of the following ministries and public institutions: NACSEPCW, as the Romanian authority in strategic goods (arms and dual-use goods) exports controls, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Finances, Ministry of Industry and Resources, Ministry of European Integration, Romanian Intelligence Service, Foreign Intelligence Service, National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control. Decisions are taken by consensus.

Several protocols aiming to enforce the cooperation between NACSEPCW and the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the General Customs Directorate, the Division for Economic Strategic Investigations and the National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control have been signed and are renewed on yearly basis. The protocols set up the responsibility of parties to share information and to adopt the most appropriate measures to combat illicit trafficking of strategic goods (dual use goods, arms, munitions, military equipment and their related technologies) in particular small arms and light weapons (SALW).

Early warning of potential violence and regional instability are assessed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that consequently recommend, within the meetings of the Inter-ministry Council, the rejection of any export license application to the destinations subject of concern. It has to be mentioned, in this respect, that Romania fully respects the EU Code of Conduct on arms transfers as well as international arms embargoes.

In the process of the examination of licenses applications, the lists containing individuals and entities involved in or supporting terrorist activities are taken into account.

Transparency:

Primary, secondary and tertiary legislation on arms trade is publicly available and published in the Official Gazette as well as on some Internet sites specialized in law consultancy. The Romanian authority in the field of strategic goods exports, NACSEPCW has its own Internet site (www.ancesiac.ro) where specific laws, regulations and many useful information can be accessed by the Romanian companies interested in exports, imports, transit and transshipment of strategic goods and technologies.

On request, any Romanian legal person interested in arms transfers, may acquire technical advises from NACSEPCW. The requested consultation is free of charge. The Romanian authority looks at this open dialogue as one of the most important ways to prevent illicit trafficking. Several initiatives, such as: conferences, symposiums, "open doors", "round tables meetings", having exporters and importers as guests of NACSEPCW and on site visits to the Romanian companies, have been developed in the last two years in this respect. This dialogue is helpful to both of the Romanian companies, by being updated their necessary information and the National Authority that is continuously looking to improve the specific legislation.

From the perspective of taking preventive measures, NACSEPCW is preparing the implementation of the Internal Control Program, which is meant to develop within the main Romanian exporting companies small units of self risk-assessment of exports, which should look at the transaction form a broad perspective prior to submit an application. This initiative is intend to be part of the confidence security building measures that the Romanian authority expects to share with the national companies.

The first Romanian Report on Arms Transfers/2001 has been drawn up. The document will be published.

THE NATIONAL LEGAL BASIS GOVERNING OVER THE EXPORT OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

Primary legislation:
Law no. 17/1996 on the regime of firearms and munitions; this law refers to firearms including sporting and hunting firearms and set up the regime of acquisition and possession, import and export of such weapons.
Law 126/1995 on the regime of explosive materials; this law covers the issues of production, testing, possession, transit, transportation, stockpiling and handling of the explosive materials.
Law No. 56/1997 implementing the provisions of the Convention On The Prohibition Of The Development, Production, Stockpiling And Use Of Chemical Weapons And On Their Destruction;
Law No. 204/2000 ratifying the Convention on the Prohibition on the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their De
struction.
Government Ordinance No. 158/1999, on the regime of exports and imports of strategic goods, as amended; this Government Ordinance includes the military SALW.
secondary legislation:
Government Decision No. 844/2001 approving the List of arms, munitions and other military goods subject to the export and import control regime.
tertiary legislation:
Orders issued by State Secretary of the National Agency for the Control of Strategic Export and of Prohibition of Chemical Weapon (NACSEPCW) on the regulations, procedures and enforcement of the control of conventional arms exports.

Sub-paragraph 2 (b):

Is the specialized department set up to make the war on terrorism more effective (refereed to on page 10 of the report) responsible for co-ordination between the various government entities mentioned in relation to this sub-paragraph or does each agency define its strategy independently? What are the respective roles, in this regard, of that department and the Interministerial Council mentioned on page 4?
Please explain whether there is any mechanism to provide early warning to other countries on anticipated terrorist acts on their territory.

The National System of Prevention and Counter Terrorism represents an inter-institutional mechanism, which set up rules to apply the national strategy and other instruments (there are no overlaps with the Interministerial Council). In this respect all the relevant agencies have the same status and will continue to act in accordance with their legal competencies.
The issuing of the special departmental programs of each agency is made on a case by case basis according with the National Strategy and with the provisions of the General Protocol, being submitted for the SCCD approval.

The Interministerial Council was set up under the Emergency Ordinance no. 153/2001 with a view to implementing the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373/2001. It consists of 10 ministries. The Interministerial Council reports to the Romanian Government.
Mechanism to provide early warning to other countries on terrorist acts on the territory.
Through Aviation Security Disposition no. D-SEC-02-01 from 26.10 2001 issued by the State Inspectorate of Civil Aviation within Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing it is required that Romanian Air Traffic Services Administration (ROMATSA R. A.) shall originate and distribute by aeronautical fixed communication network (AFTN) to all other European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) Member states an urgent message with the highest priority indicator containing all available information, when:
An aircraft is hijacked within a flight information region (FIR) or upper information region (UIR) under its control;
Hijacked aircraft is entering a FIR/UIR under is control;
A hijacked aircraft is leaving a FIR/UIR under its control and is entering a FIR?UIR under the control of a non ECAC Member State;
An aircraft is hijacked on the ground at an airport on its territory;
A hijacked aircraft has landed on its territory;
A hijacked aircraft has taken off from its territory.
By the SCCD Decision no. 36 on 05.April.2002 for the approval of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating terrorism and the Decision of Romanian Parliament no.36/2001 regarding the adoption of the National Security Strategy, the basis of the coordination at national level in this area was laid down, finalized by concluding the General Protocol for Organization and Functioning of the National System of Prevention and Combating Terrorism between the relevant agencies.

Sub-paragraph 2 (e):

What is the competence of the courts of Romania to deal with criminal acts of each of the following king:

An act committed outside Romania by a person who is a citizen of, or habitually resident in, Romania (weather that person is currently in Romania or not);

An act committed outside Romania by a foreign national who is currently in Romania?

According to the art. 4 of the Criminal Code, criminal law applies to crimes committed outside Romania if the perpetrator is a Romanian citizen or if possessing no citizenship, the perpetrator has residence in Romania. According to article 6 of the Criminal Code, criminal law also applies to other crimes that mentioned in art 5, par 1, namely to crimes committed outside Romania by a foreign citizen or by a person without citizenship having the residence in Romania if:
the act committed is considered a crime as well by the criminal law of the country where the act was committed;
the perpetrator is in Romania;

Sub-paragraph 2 (f):

Please provide a progress report on the new measures that Romania plans to take during 2002 in the field of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, as mentioned in the report in relation to this sub-paragraph.

The Ministry of Justice elaborated the Law on international judicial assistance, adopted by the Parliament by the end of 2001 (Law no. 704/2001), published in the Official Gazette no. 807/2001).

Sub-paragraph 2 (g):

Please provide a progress report on the introduction of the more secure form of passport referred to in the report.

The new passport is personalized by technology via inkjet, with colored pictures and the identity information in black, introduced with personal data. For preventing forging and deterioration, a kinegrame is laminated over the identity information.
The passport includes the identification data of the person (name, surname, date and place of birth, the issuing institution and the date of issuance, validity, personal number code, citizenship, passport series, the scanned signature of the titular, the informatized data optically readable, the photography of the titular directly digitized and also in shadow, fluorescent images in UV).
Protection of the informatized page is made by "TKO"multi images protection, containing the badge framed by the country borders, the emblem ROMANIA and the group of letters "RO". The letters "RO" on the passport covers can be noticed under UV light. The stitching of the passport is made by the chain method, the end of the thread being re (sewed). The thread consists of three separate fibers colored in yellow blue. One of the them reacts to UV light in yellow/ green. The number of the passport is clipped starting with the first page and ending with the 32nd pages. Due to the laser characteristics, the clips have a conical shape, being larger on the first pages, becoming smaller and smaller to the end.

Sub-paragraphs 3 (c) and (d):

The CTC would welcome a report, in relation to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, on the progress made by Romania in:

Becoming a party to the instruments to which it is not yet a party; and

Enacting legislation, and making other necessary arrangements, to implement the instruments to which it has become a party.

By the law no. 11/2002 (published in the Official Gazette no 211/2002) was ratified the Statute of the Criminal International Court.
By the Law no 756/2001 (published in the Official Gazette no 2/2002) was ratified the European Convention on the transfer of convicted persons.

There are under way to be adopted:
Law on international organized crime;
Law on ratifying the UN Convention on the transborder organized crime;
Law on ratifying the UN Convention for the suppression of the financing terrorism;
Law on cyber-crime.
Regarding the South Eastern European Defense Ministerial (SEDM) initiative concerning anti-terrorism, presented in the previous country report, the text will be change as follows: Romania has joined the SEDM initiative relating to anti-terrorism, border security and non-proliferation, which was debated and relating to anti-terrorism, border security and non-proliferation, which was debated and endorsed at the SEDM meeting in Antalya (Turkey) on December 2001. Following this meeting, a Working Group on "Defense Military Support for Counter-proliferation of MDW, Border Security and Counter-terrorism" was established. Romania holds the chairmanship of the SEDM co-ordinating committee and will be co-ordinating joint actions in the context of the ministerial conference.

Romania is already part to all international conventions regarding civil aviation security,
There are in preparation the following regulations that are to be approved through a ministry Order:
National training Program for all staff employed in the field of aviation security;
Regulation on Cargo and mail security;
Regulation on catering and stores security.

Sub- paragraph 3 (e):

Have the offences set forth in the relevant international conventions and protocols been included as extraditable offences in the bilateral treaties to which Romania is party?
Romania concluded the bilateral treaties on extradition before becoming party to multilateral agreements with relevant provisions on extradition. In the respective bilateral agreements there are not mentioned, as a rule, offences giving place to extradition, having been stipulated that such procedure is to be applied to all offences to which the punishment is more than one year.

The domestic law on extradition supplements the norms contained in the international agreements. (Law no. 296/2001). In the absence of an international convention, the provisions of the domestic law on extradition, are to be implemented by virtue of international courtesy.

Sub-paragraph 3 (g):

It is possible under the law of Romania for requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists to be refused on political grounds?

Within the domestic law on extradition, there are no provisions defining political offences, but in art. 9 (4) there are specified the categories of offences which are not considered as political offences, namely:

crimes against humanity provided for in the Convention on prevention and suppression of genocide (1948);
crimes provided under articles of the Geneva Conventions (1949);
any similar violation of the war laws, as at the date of the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on extradition.
Also, in connection with the request of extradition between the state parties to the European convention on terrorism suppression, offences mentioned in art. 1 and 2 of the Convention may not be deemed as political offences or as offences connected to such offences or as offences inspired by political reasons.

Paragraph 4:

Has Romania addressed any of the concerns expressed in paragraph 4 of the Resolution?

The Government of Romania is kindly asking the CTC to examine the possibility of granting specialized assistance and expertise with a view to elaborating a law covering all matters related to terrorism, including special provisions concerning extradition and mutual legal assistance.

Other matters:

Could Romania please provide an organizational chart of its administrative machinery, such as police, immigration control, customs, taxation and financial supervision authorities, established to give practical effect to the laws, regulations and other documents that are seen as contributing to compliance with the Resolution.

In order to achieve the objectives of the National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Terrorism, the National System for Preventing and Countering Terrorism is set up as a mechanism for unitary ensuring, organizing and carrying out institutional co-operation meant to efficiently fulfil all the tasks related to the national anti-terrorist action plan.

The National System for Preventing and Countering terrorism is made-up of:

a) The National Supreme Defense Council for Country Defense, with a strategic coordination function;
b) Romanian Intelligence Service, with a technical coordination function;
c) The following ministries:

The Ministry of Public Administration;
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests;
The Ministry of National Defense;
The Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection;

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies;
The Ministry of Public Finances;
The Ministry of Industry and Resources;
The Ministry of Public Information;
The Ministry of European Integration;
The Ministry of Interior;
The Ministry of Justice;
The Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Housing;
The Ministry of Health and Family.

d) The Foreign Intelligence Service; The Protection and Guard Service; The Special Telecommunications Service;
e) Prosecutor's Office by the Supreme Court of Justice;
f) The National Bank of Romania;
g) The following National Authorities:

- The National Agency for Strategic Exports Control and the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
- The National Office for Preventing and Countering Money Laundering;
- The National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activities.

In order to efficiently operate, the structure of the National system for preventing and countering terrorism will be modified considering the evolution of the terrorist threats and the changes within the Romanian institutional framework.